

FIG. 1

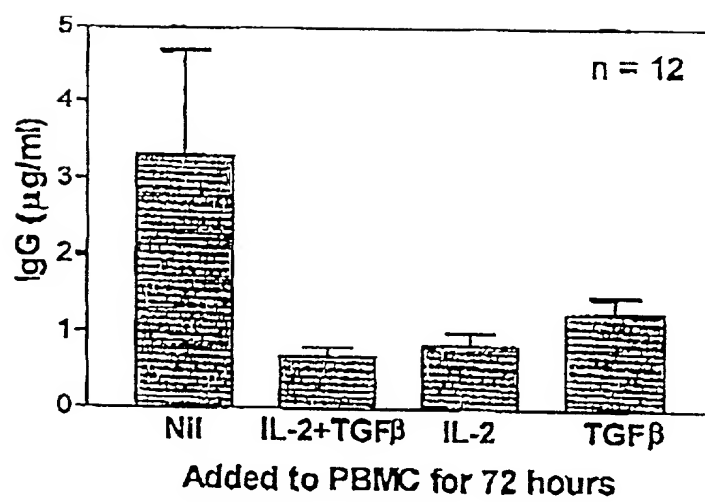


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

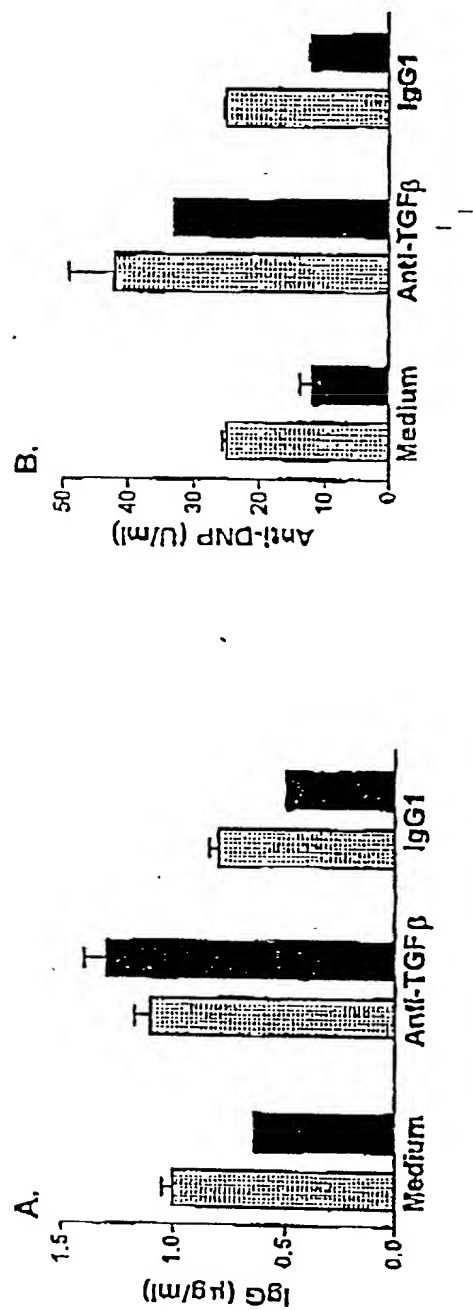


FIG. 3

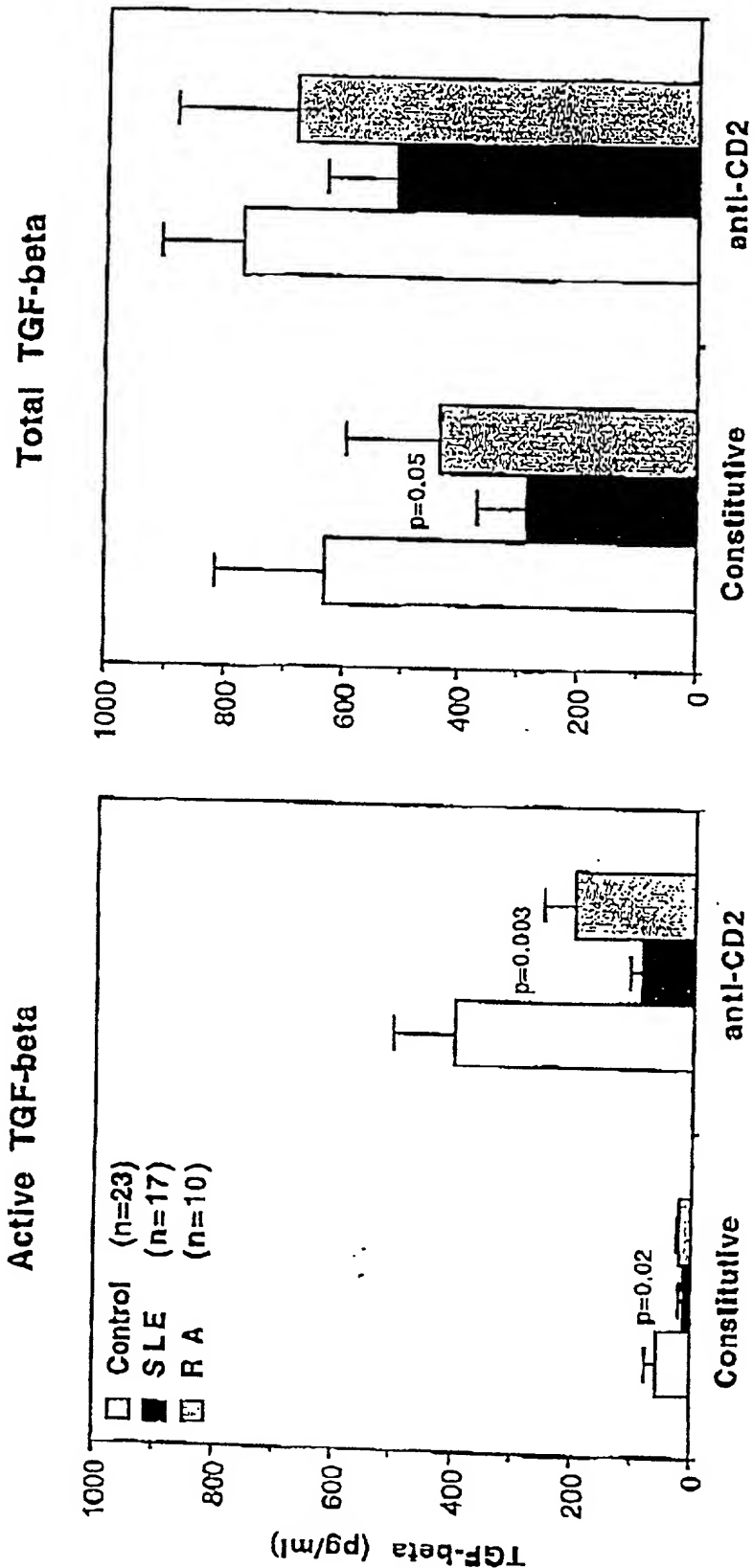


FIG. 5

Figure 6

TGF- β has opposing effects on T cell production of TNF- α and IL-10

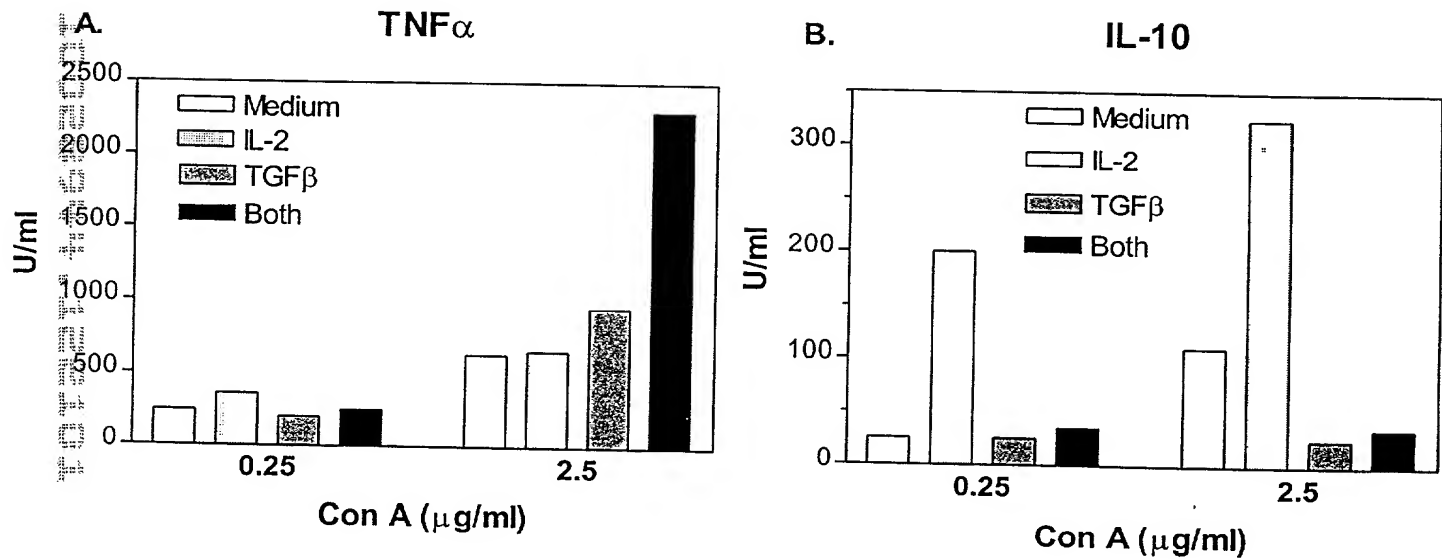
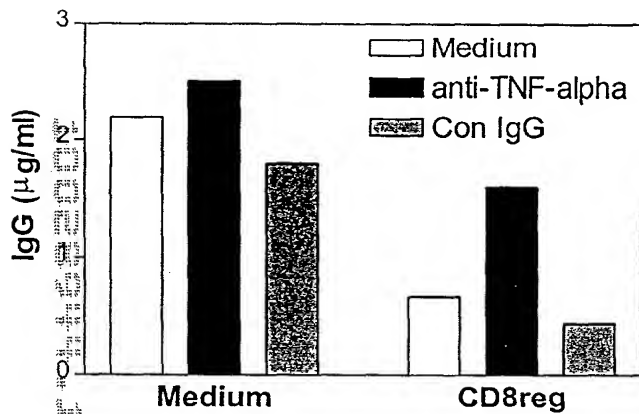


Figure 7

TNF- α is an essential intermediate for the generation of regulatory T cells by TGF- β

Exp 1



Exp 2

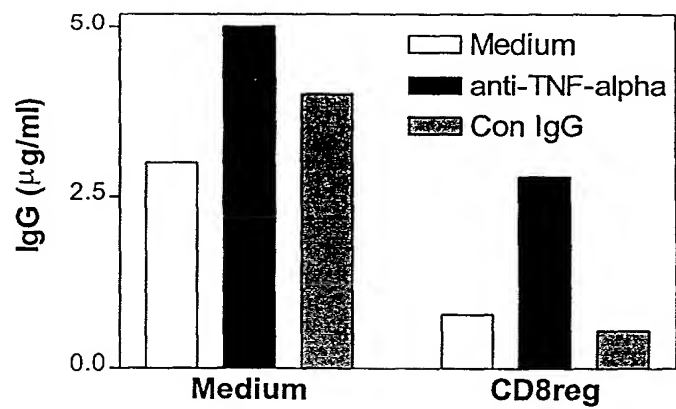


Figure 8

Enhanced production of Th1 cytokines by TGF- β primed T cells is dependent upon TNF- α

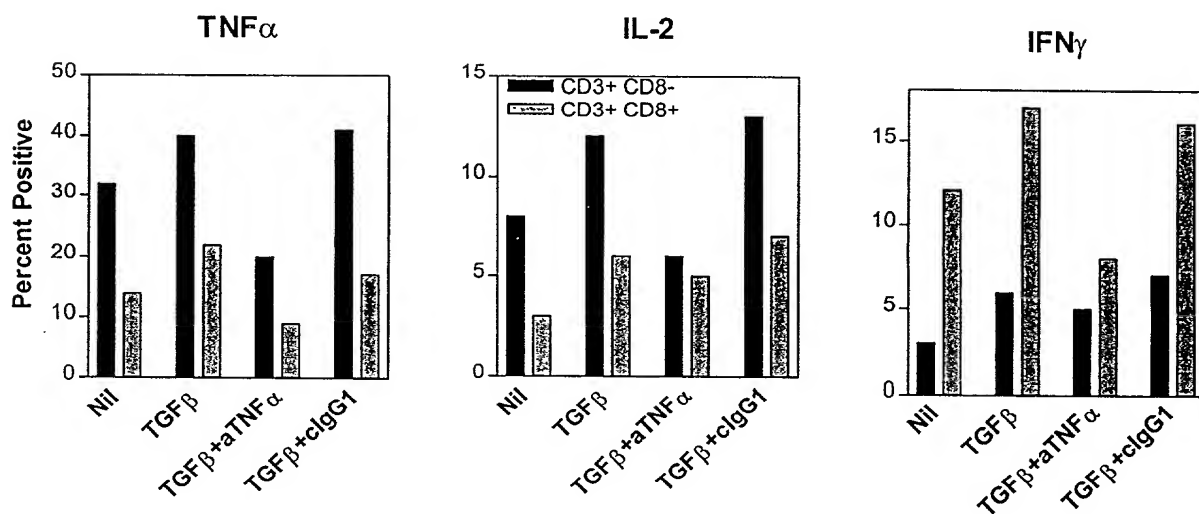


Figure 9

EFFECT OF TGF- β ON VARIOUS T CELL SUBSETS IN THE GENERATION OF SUPPRESSORS OF CYTOTOXIC T CELL ACTIVITY

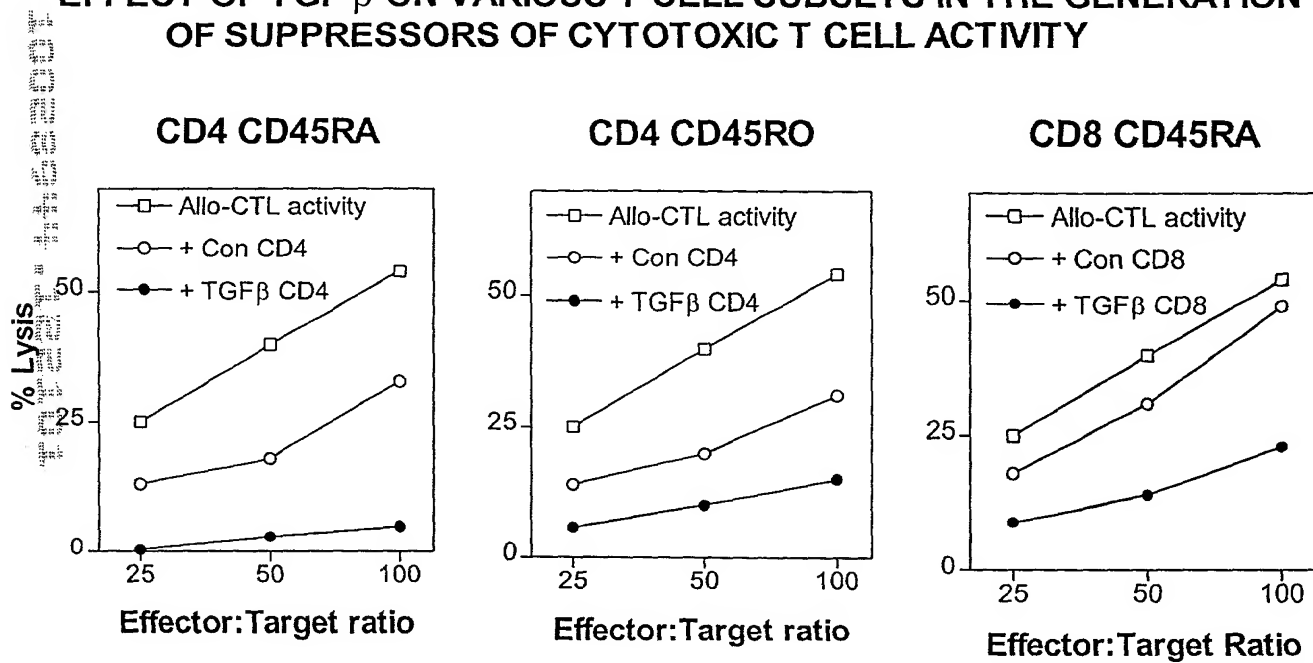
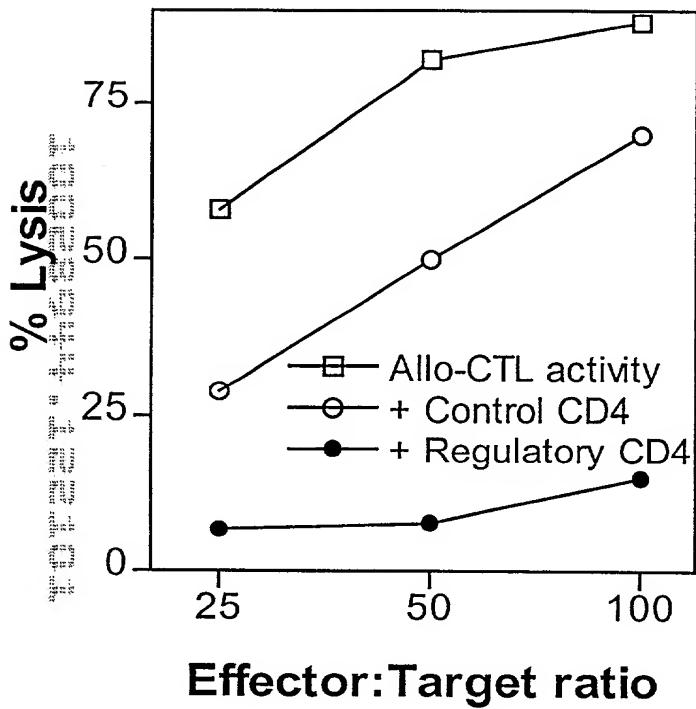


Figure 10

EFFECT OF CD4 CELLS PRIMED WITH TGF- β (CD4reg) ON ALLO-CTL ACTIVITY

Exp 1



Exp 2

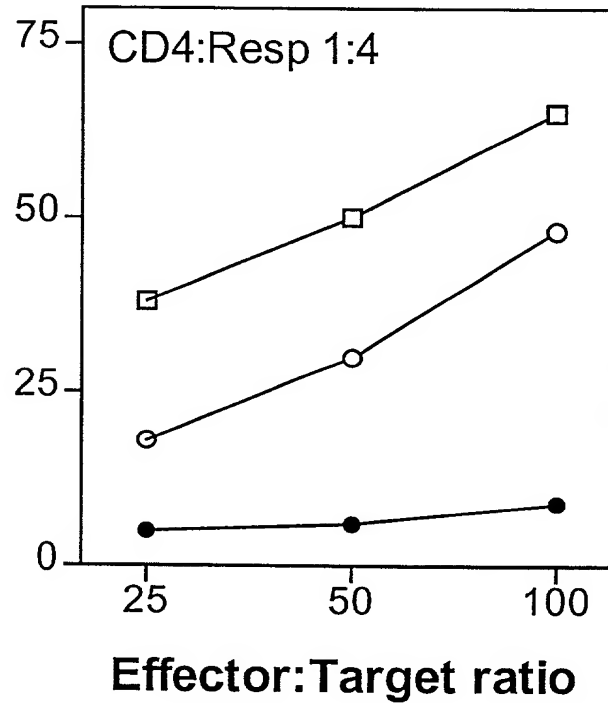
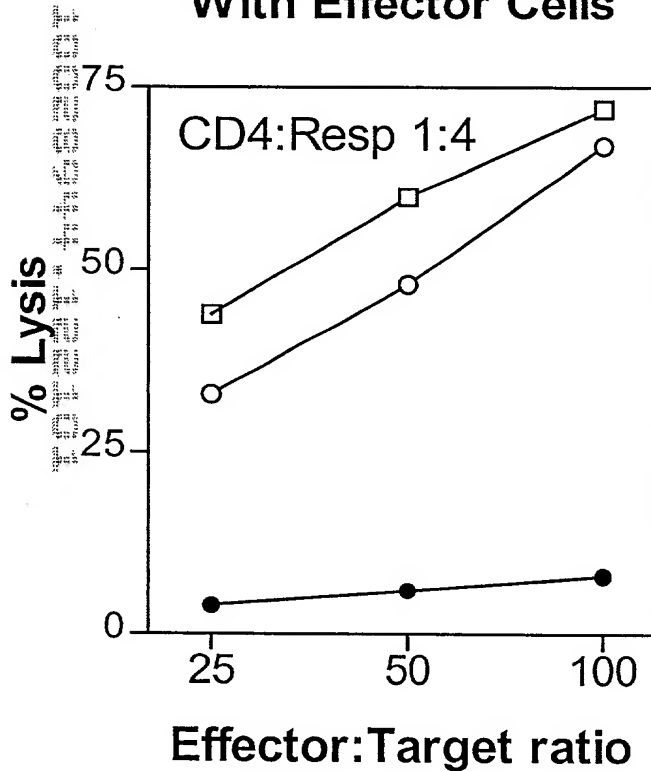


Figure 1!

CD4 REGULATORY T CELLS REQUIRE CELL CONTACT TO INHIBIT CYTOTOXIC T LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVITY

With Effector Cells



Separated from Effector cells

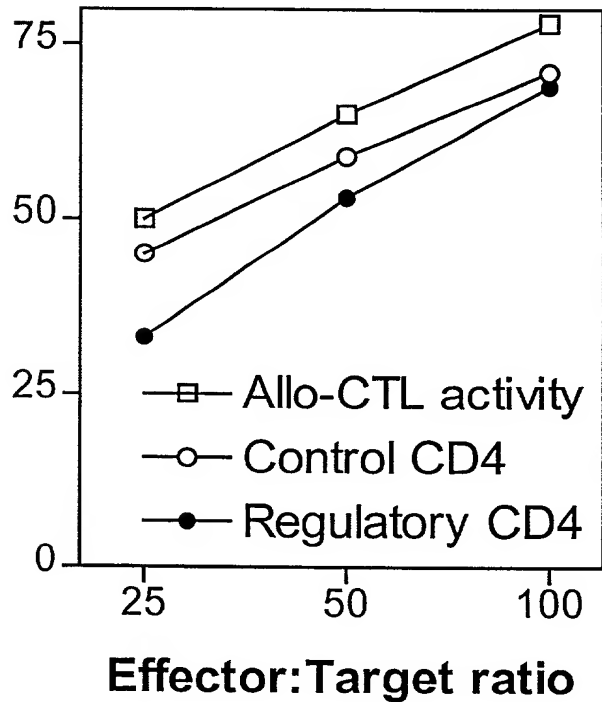


Figure 12

Suppression of lymphocyte proliferation by regulatory CD4+ T cells induced with TGF- β .

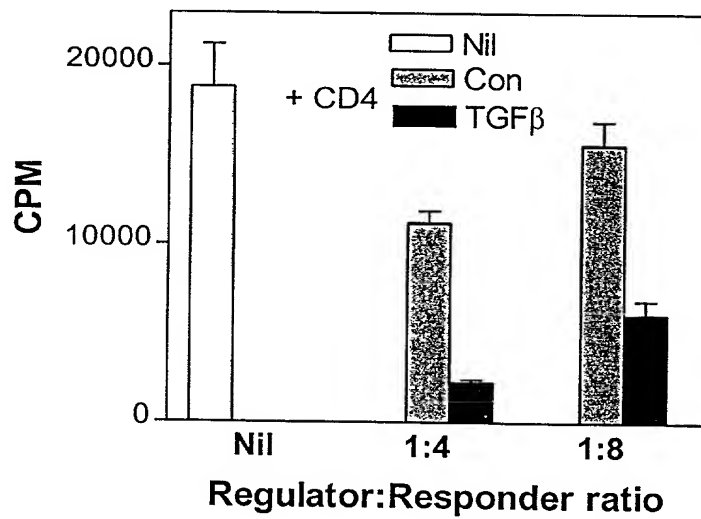


Figure 13

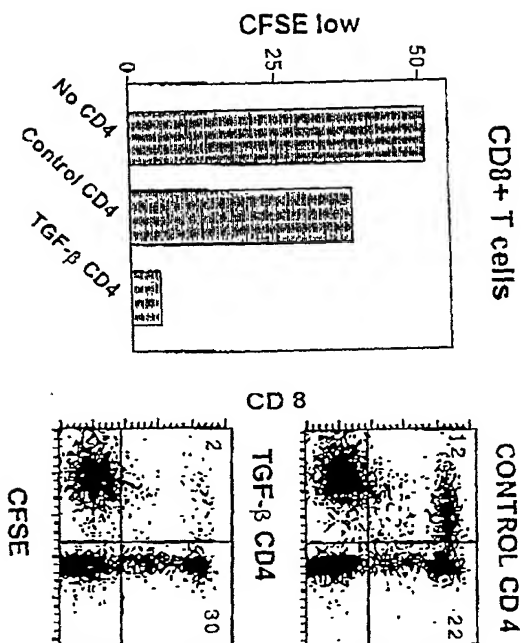


Figure 14

Regulatory CD4⁺ T cells are CD25⁺ and are extremely potent

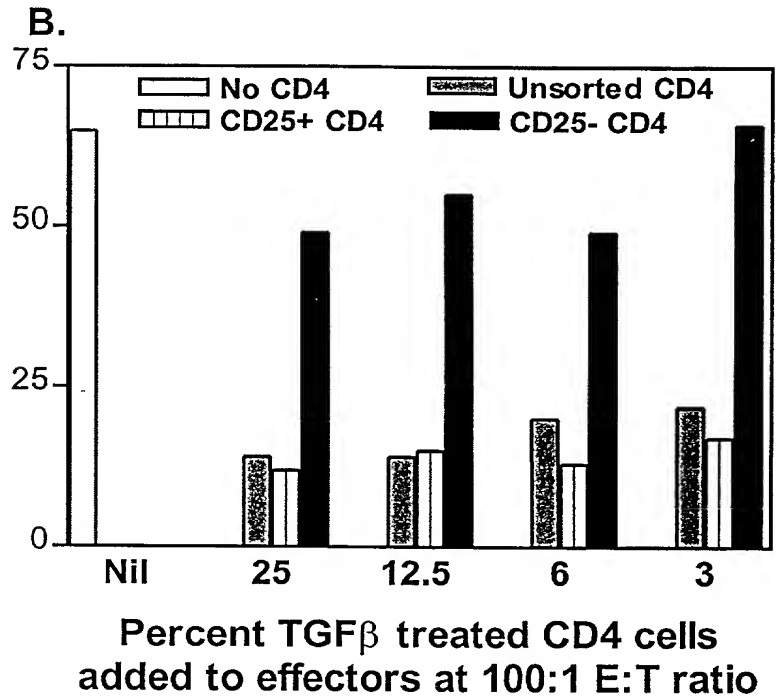
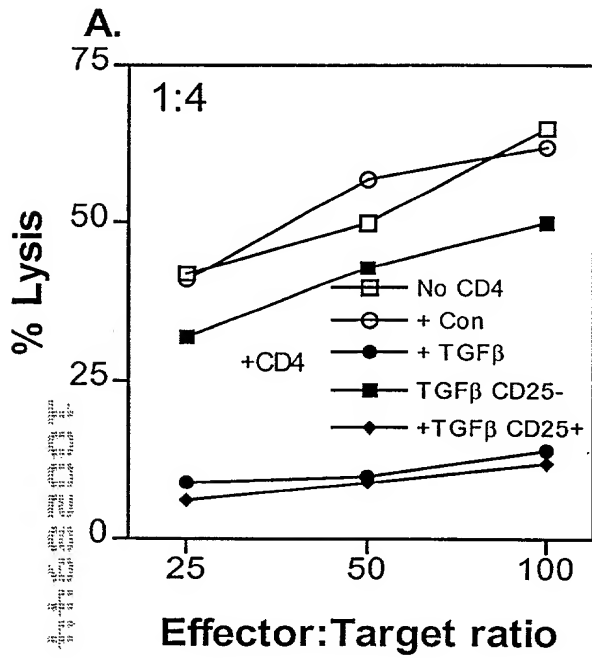
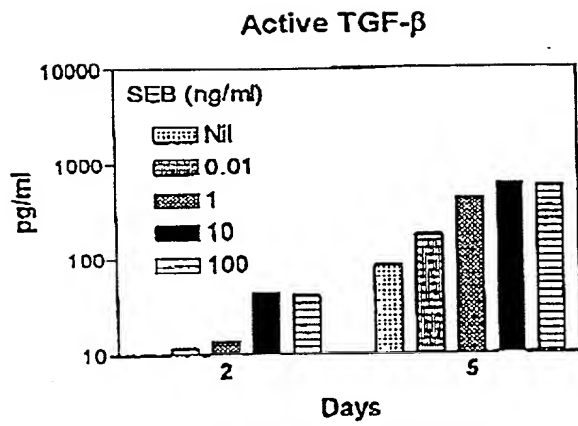
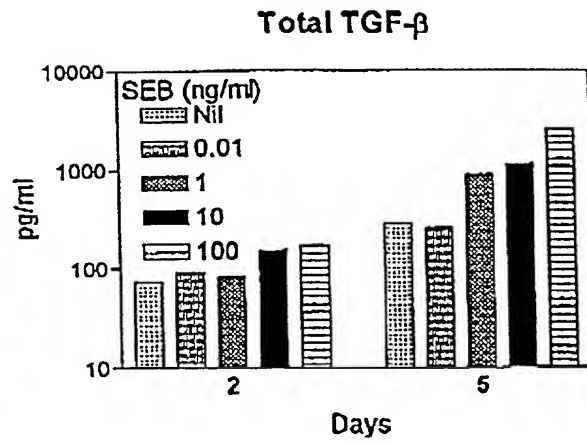


Figure 15



A



B

Figure 16

Repeated stimulation of CD4+ T cells with low dose SEB enables them to produce immunosuppressive levels of TGF- β

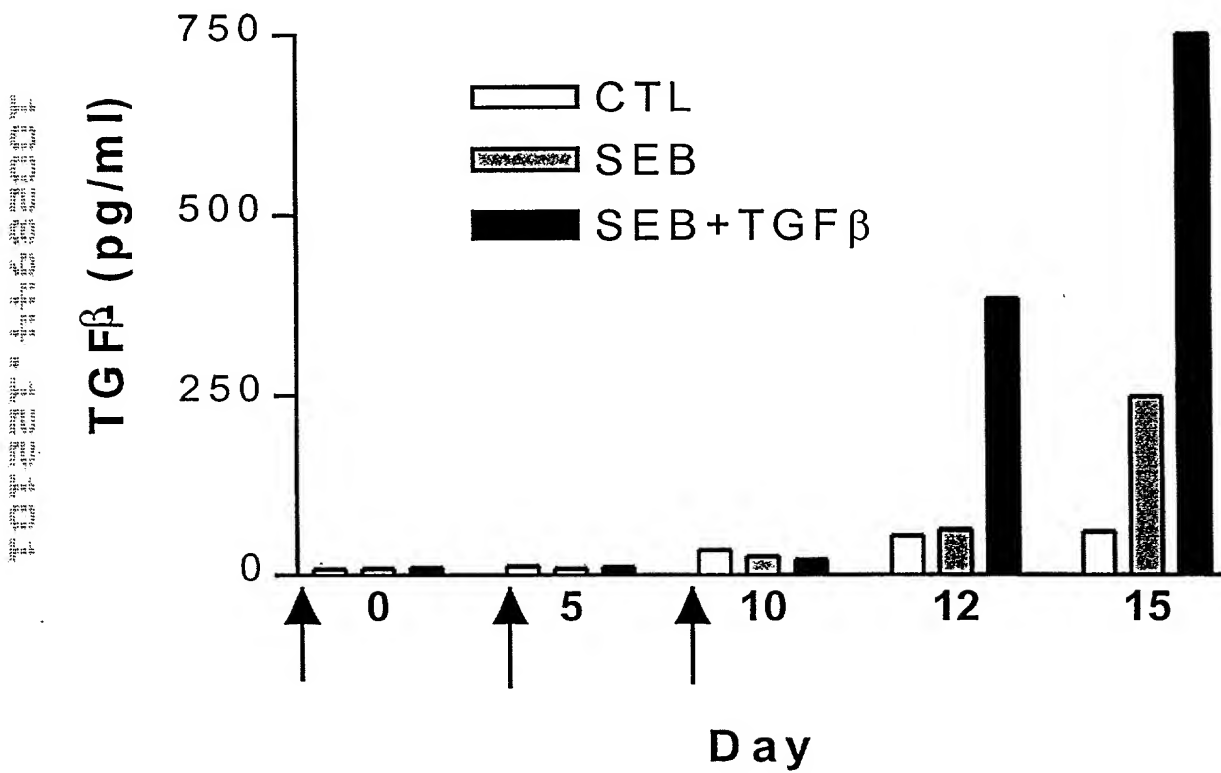
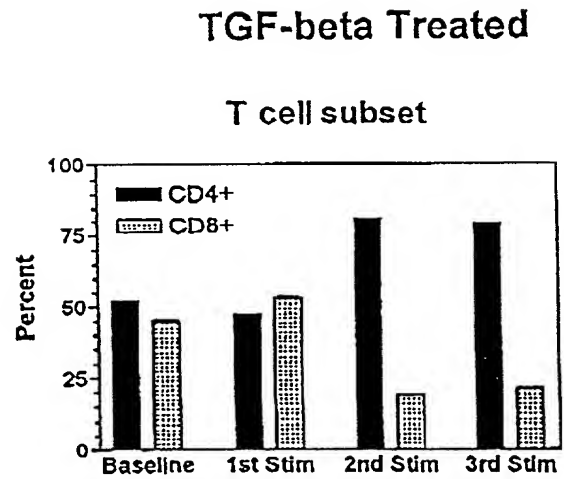
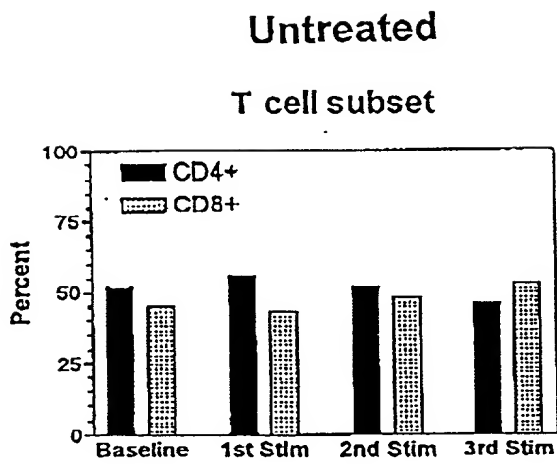


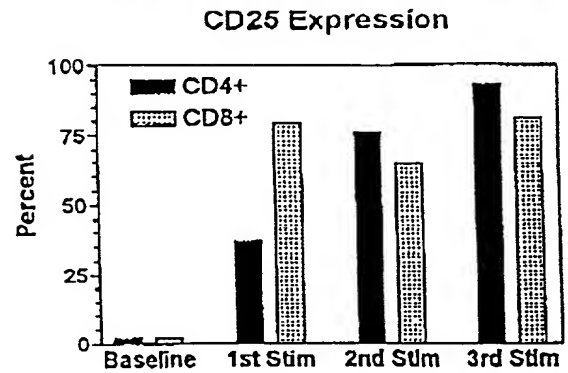
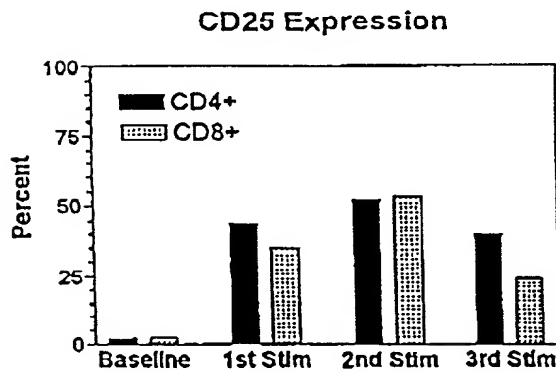
Figure 17

A



e

B



c